

New Britain.

As *N. latifasciata* is a common representative of the *N. heliodora* group occurring at Cape York, it is hardly necessary to give a detailed description of the above species.

16. *Neptis fissizonata*, sp. n.

Near to *N. heliodora*; like it, black, with cream-coloured spots, but differing in the greater size of the discoidal spots of primaries, in the presence of a basal streak on these wings, in the narrower and more perfectly macular central band of secondaries, and in the presence of a well-defined series of eight discal cream-coloured spots on the secondaries. Expanse of wings 60 millim.

Solomon Islands.

17. *Neptis eblis*, sp. n.

Probably most nearly allied to *N. heliopolis*; black above, the outer half of the disk of all the wings occupied by three series of oval pale brown spots, the central series with large white pupils. Wings below paler; the three series of spots lilacine, the central series being, more strictly speaking, white, with lilacine edges: primaries with an additional large white spot in the cell; internal area pale brown: secondaries with a large white spot at base of cell: anterior legs white in front; venter with two central creamy-whitish lines. Expanse of wings 69 millim.

New Britain.

This is the darkest *Neptis* known to me.

The collection also contains two species of *Charaxes* new to the Museum series, viz. *C. demonax*, from New Britain, and *C. jupiter*, from Duke-of-York Island.

[To be continued.]

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VII.—*Descriptions of new Coleoptera from Madagascar (Anthribidæ and Longicornia)*. By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

THE species here described were (with one exception) collected by the Rev. W. Deans Cowan, and are from the neighbourhood of Fianarantsoa.

**Anthribidæ.**

*Diastotropis crassicornis*, n. sp.

Niger, supra squamis olivaceis æneis et cupreis dense tectus; elytris breviter oblongis, parallelis, ad apicem obtuse rotundatis, sutura

impressa; antennis crassis, pedibus obscure piceis hic et illic violaceo tinctis. ♀.  
Long. (rostro excl.) 6 lin.

In the 'Transactions of the Entomological Society' for 1877, p. 11, I described a species under the name of *D. olivaceus* from two examples which I believed to be sexes. The species now described is founded on what I then considered to be the female. I have now before me from Fianarantsoa a small female, which only differs from the male in having the antennæ much shorter, the general form and colour of the male and female being very similar. The female example, therefore, originally described must be considered a distinct species, differing in having the rostrum relatively longer, the length from the front of the eye to the base of the mandible being equal to the greatest width of the head, whereas in *D. olivaceus* (♀) this part of the rostrum is much less than the width of the head. The antennæ in *D. olivaceus* are very slender to the sixth joint; in *D. crassicornis* they are thick and gradually become a little more so towards the club. The fore part of the prosternum is densely transversely strigose and punctured; in *D. olivaceus* this is scarcely observable.

*Diastotropis planifrons*, n. sp.

Olivaceo-niger, opacus, squamis minutissimis dense tectus; fronte et rostro planatis, creberrime punctatis; thorace elongato, antice et postice paulo angustato, confertim subtilissime punctato, postico linea vix elevata arcuata instructo; elytris thorace duplo longioribus, convexis, ad apicem arcuatim angustatis; antennis (apice excepto) pedibusque obscure piceis. ♀.  
Long. 7 lin.

Rostrum one quarter broader than long, flat, without any ridges. Space between the eyes very wide. Thorax a little longer than its greatest width, which is rather behind the middle, evenly convex, gently narrowed in front and behind; the sides not distinctly angular at the widest part. Elytra at the base straight, much broader than the base of the thorax; very convex, gradually declivous at the apex, with a black velvety stripe on the suture from the middle to the apex; in some positions lines of distant punctures may be seen. Antennæ the length of the thorax, the second to sixth joints slender; the seventh and eighth a little wider at their apex; club black. Legs shining; tibiæ with delicate pubescence.

This species is narrower than *D. olivaceus*, which it resembles somewhat in colour. The absence of any ridges on the rostrum separates it from all its allies.

*Diastotopsis nitidipennis*, n. sp.

Elongatus, sat angustus, nigro-violaceus; capite thoraceque opacis, confertim punctulatis; elytris æneis, nitidissimis, subtiliter striato-punctulatis, sutura postice nigro-velutina.

Long.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

This species has the form of *D. planifrons*, but is at once distinguished by its highly polished brassy elytra. The rostrum is very similar, but has a distinct shallow median impression. The thorax is evenly convex, densely and extremely finely punctured, very gently arcuate at the sides. The elytra have a slight impression at the base within the shoulder, the suture is also impressed below the scutellum. Besides the lines of fine rather distant punctures, some extremely minute ones may be traced here and there on the interstices. The antennæ (with the exception of the club) are pitchy, slender, in the male a trifle longer than the length of the thorax, in the female scarcely shorter. The legs are pitchy bronze, shining. The male has a well-marked round impression on the division between the first and second segments of the abdomen, and a slight one on the margin of the second and third segments.

This and the preceding species might perhaps be separated as a distinct genus from *Diastotopsis*, on account of the non-carinate rostrum, more cylindrical thorax, &c.; but I prefer at present including them.

**Cerambycidæ.**

*Logisticus modestus*, n. sp.

Brunneus, subtiliter griseo-sericeus, capite thoraceque nigrescentibus. Long.  $6-7\frac{3}{4}$  lin.

General colour very light brown, the underside of the insect more pitchy. Head brownish black, rather broad; muzzle rather short, the space between the front of the eye and the base of the mandible (viewed laterally) about half the diameter of the eye. Eyes large and prominent, moderately widely separated above; where they are most approximate, they are distant about  $\frac{3}{4}$  millim. in the smaller examples, and nearly 1 millim. apart in the larger. Thorax obliquely narrowed in front of the lateral tubercle, subparallel behind; the lateral tubercle angularly prominent; on the disk are four slight small round swellings, two a little in front of the middle and two near the base. Elytra very straight at the base, with scarcely any impression within the shoulders,

somewhat flattened on the back, with a fine sutural stria; the apex of each elytron with a very slight truncate.

The sexes are extremely alike. The male, however, is rather less robust in build; the apical joint of the antennæ is distinctly longer than the preceding; the apical segment of the abdomen has a very slight indication of a notch at the apex, with a slight impression; and the claw-joint of the tarsi is very slightly dilated at the apex.

This species is very close to *L. simplex*, Waterh. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1880, v. p. 417). It differs in having the head distinctly broader, the eyes more prominent, standing out more away from the head posteriorly; the lateral tubercle of the thorax is more prominent, and the legs are pale brown.

### Lamiidæ.

#### DIORISTUS, n. gen.

Head gently concave between the antennal tubercles, which are only very slightly elevated. Antennæ as long as the whole insect in the male, a little shorter in the female; densely pubescent, with a few longer hairs beneath the third, fourth, and fifth joints; the first joint short, thick, and subovate; the third a trifle longer than the first and second together; the fourth a little longer; the fifth to tenth distinctly shorter, subequal; the eleventh in the male rather longer than the tenth. Eyes strongly granular, almost divided. Thorax subquadrate; the disk flattened, and with a well-marked elevation on each side; the sides with a small tubercle rather in front of the middle. Scutellum a curvilinear triangle, transverse. Elytra moderately elongate, not very convex, perpendicularly deflexed at the sides, scarcely declivous at the apex; at the base much broader than the thorax, gently narrowed a little distance below the shoulders, and thence to near the apex nearly parallel in the female, slightly narrowed in the male; the apex broad and obtuse, but scarcely truncate, ciliate. At the base of each elytron (a little nearer the scutellum than the shoulder) is a well-marked longitudinal elevation. Intermediate tibiæ not sulcate; posterior tibiæ as long as the tarsi. Claws divergent. Prosternal process with a well-marked obtuse tubercle. Mesosternal process nearly perpendicular in front.

The species upon which I propose to establish this genus calls to mind the group of *Xylorhiza*; but all its general characters are those of *Niphona*, from which it differs much in appearance, in the elevation on each side of the disk of the

thorax, the crest at the base of each elytron, the tubercle on the prosternal process, and the rather longer posterior tibiæ, &c.

*Dioristus albolateralis*, n. sp.

Elongatus, subparallelus, fuscus, dense brevissime ochreo-fusco pilosus; capite, thorace elytrorumque basi rugosis; elytris parce punctatis, guttis plurimis in fasciis tribus ordinatis plagaque laterali niveis.

Long. 11–15 lin.

Clothed with dense light-brown pubescence, with a slight ochreous shade in some lights. The colour is uniform above, speckled with brown below. The head is very deeply punctured, and the surface is uneven. The antennæ are brown, with the base of each of the joints (and nearly the whole of the underside) grey. The thorax is subquadrate (a little shorter than broad), subparallel, with a slight projection behind each anterior angle, and with a small lateral tubercle; very coarsely and rather closely punctured; the disk flattened, with a rugose elevation on each side, and a very small elevation a little behind the middle. The base of the elytra is rather coarsely asperate-punctate; the rest of the surface is even, with darker punctures here and there. There are numerous pure white marks, which range themselves in three interrupted arcuate bands; and the greater part of the sides is taken up with an elongate white patch.

VIII.—On the correct Generic and Specific Name of the Indian *Shámá*. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c., Department of Zoology, British Museum.

IF we consult the writings of Indian ornithologists at the present day, we find this bird always spoken of as *Cercotrichas macrura* (Gm.). A few years ago it was called by Jerdon and other writers *Kittocinclá* or *Cittocinclá macrura*, while *Cercotrichas* was employed for the generic name of the Red-winged Chat-Thrush of Africa (*C. erythroptera*).

The genus *Cercotrichas* was proposed by Boie in the 'Isis' for 1831 (p. 542); and the following species were included in it:—

*Turdus phœnicopterus*, Temm.

— *erythropterus*.

— *macrurus*, Lath.

— *tricolor*, Vieill.

*Saxicola leucocampter*, Mus. Berol.